The Bombay Gazette.

No 9,627—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27. 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

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"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free to India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
— SUMATRA.....	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	29th Sept.
(a) NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	6th Oct.
— TRAVANCORE..	1903	350	R. Scott	13th do.
(a) LOMBARDY....	2723	450	H. Wyatt	20th do.
— ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	27th do.
(a) KHIVA	2609	450	G. Le	3rd Nov.

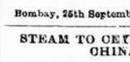
Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (a) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 25th September 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
KASHGAR.....	2621	460	E. J. Baker	20th Sept.
TEHERAN.....	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	14th Oct.
THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	28th do.
SPAUL	2636	600	J. S. Murray	11th Nov.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 25th September 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM.....	3833	500	N. Stewart	10th Oct.
TANJORE	2262	450	W. W. Fentiman	7th Nov.
SIAM.....	3014	500	G. N. Hector	5th Dec.
ASSAM.....	3033	500	N. Stewart	2nd Jan. 1880

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay 25th September 1879. Acting Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of Wines, Oilmanstores and Shop Furniture &c., at No. 1 Military Square, Fort.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 1, Military Square, Fort, a quantity of wines, oilmanstores, and shop furniture, belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Pestonjee Jeevajee Mhow, deceased.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 27th September 1879.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, French polished, richly carved household furniture best electro-plated ware, porcelain ware, at No. 26, Sassoon Building, Fort.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, sale commencing at 1 p.m., at abovementioned place, the whole valuable and handsome furniture, &c., &c., the property of Mrs. Jones, going to England, the same comprising rich plate-ware, superior earthenware, and best plated wares, spoons and forks, reading lamps, &c., &c., and handsomely carved French polished, blackwood and teakwood furniture, such as a dining table, sideboard, drawing-room blackwood circular table, camp, sofa, and dressing tables, sofa couches, drawingroom, easy, low and Madras portiorn arm, sideboard, teapoys, whatnot, chiffonieres, toilet stands, Lady's writing table, four post bedsteads, clothes presses, dressing glasses, flower vases, towel horses, baths, dispenso and cookroom furniture and utensils, &c., &c.

No catalogues, and the property is on view three days before the sale.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Bombay, 27th September 1879.

NOTICES.

RICH IN NITROGEN AND PHOSPHATES.

MELLIN'S FOOD

FOR

INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

A SOLUBLE EXTRACT OF CEREALS.

NON-FARINACEOUS.

WHEN dissolved in Cow's Milk and water it constitutes a PERFECT FOOD, capable of sustaining life and developing robust constitution.

	Cash.	Credit.
Small Bottles	Re. 1- 0	1-2
Large Bottles	Re. 1-12	2-0

Fresh consignments at short intervals are imported,

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER,

BY

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TABLE LINEN.

GERMAN MISSION WEAVING ESTABLISHMENT, MANGALORE.

TABLE CLOTHS.

DAMASK PATTERN.

Each Rs. as.		Each Rs. as.	
6 ft. by 6 ...	4 0	7 ft. by 9 ...	7 0
6 ft. by 8 ...	5 6	7 ft. by 12 ...	9 8
6 ft. by 9 ...	6 0	8½ ft. by 8½ ...	7 4
6½ ft. by 6½ ...	4 14	8½ ft. by 15 ...	13 4
6½ ft. by 8 ...	6 0	9½ ft. by 12 ...	13 0
7 ft. by 7 ...	5 8		

DIAMOND PATTERN.

Each Rs. as.		Each Rs. as.	
5½ ft. by 5½ ...	2 12	6½ ft. by 10 ...	5 14
6 ft. by 6 ...	3 4	7 ft. by 7 ...	4 4
6 ft. by 8 ...	4 6	7 ft. by 9 ...	5 8
6 ft. by 9 ...	4 14	7½ ft. by 7½ ...	4 12
6½ ft. by 6½ ...	3 12	7½ ft. by 10 ...	6 6
6½ ft. by 9 ...	5 4		

TABLE NAPKINS.

DAMASK PATTERN.

per doz. Rs. as.		per doz. Rs. as.	
20 in. by 20 ...	4 8	24 in. by 24 ...	5 8

DIAMOND PATTERN.

per doz. Rs. as.		per doz. Rs. as.	
20 in. by 20 ...	3 12	24 in. by 24 ...	4 12

TOWELS.

32 in. by 32	per doz. Rs.	7	8
32 in. by 45	„ „	10	8
34 in. by 34	„ „	8	8
34 in. by 45	„ „	11	4
34 in. by 54	„ „	13	8

FOR CASH ONLY.

COUNTERPANES FOR SINGLE AND DOUBLE COTS TOILETTE TABLE COVERS,

SHIKAR CLOTH.

SOLE AGENT.

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established 1834.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000.

LOCAL BOARD.

W. S. D. Blackhall, Esq., Manager Agra Bank.
Andrew Hay Esq.
E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.
John Gordon, Esq., Secy., Chamber of Commerce.

ANNUAL distribution of profits to participating Policy-holders (six years in force) applied either to a reduction of premium, or as an addition to the amount assured.

Average reduction per annum on original premium for the last 16 years, 50 PER CENT. OR TEN SHILLINGS IN THE POUND.

Claims upon Indian Policies paid without reference to the Home Board upon production of satisfactory proof of death.

REDUCED SCALE OF RATES FOR INDIA

Prospectuses on application.

KING, KING & Co.,
Bombay Branch. Agents.

MEIFFRE NEVEU & Co.,

PARIS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT.

ORDERS for Morning Dresses, Walking and Badminton Costumes, Visiting, Afternoon Dinner and Evening Dresses, executed in the LATEST FRENCH FASHION

BY

EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN DRESS-MAKERS.

MOURNING OUTFITS completed at the shortest notice.

WEDDING TROUSSEAUX

At all Prices.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

Orders for Hats and Bonnets to suit all Dresses.

TERAI HATS and TRAVELLING HATS.

MEIFFRE NEVEU & Co.,

SILK MERCERS, LADIES' GENERAL OUTFITTERS, HOSIERS, GLOVERS, &c., &c, &c.

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE HALL,

(OPPOSITE THE MONEY SCHOOL.)

FIRST APPEARANCE of PROFESSOR HILLIARD and COMPANY in their EXTRAORDINARY MUSICAL and NOVEL DRAWING-ROOM ENTERTAINMENT, lately exhibited in the Egyptian and Royal Polytechnic Halls, London, before crowded houses.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT,

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 27th SEPT. 1879.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats ..... Rs. 3 | Back Seats ..... Re. 1
Unreserved Seats ..... „ 2 | Gallery ..... As. 8

Seats may be reserved at Messrs. S ROSE and Co.'s, Rampart Row.

Doors open at 8 p.m. Performance at 9 p.m.

AN EVENING CONCERT

WILL BE GIVEN IN THE

TOWN HALL, BOMBAY.

ON TUESDAY, 30th SEPTEMBER, 1879.

(In aid of the Building Fund of the new School at Mazagon.)

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

CHORUS..... "The Carnovale"..... Rossini.
SONG ..... "The Diver"..... Loder.
Mr. Payne.
SONG ..... "The Sailor's Grave"..... Sullivan.
Mr. Dixon.
DUETT ..... "Qual Voce"..... Verdi.
Mrs. Watson and Mr. Wyer.
GLEE ..... "Lady rise"..... Smart.
SONG ..... "Oh! Mio Fernando"..... La Favorita.
Mrs. Morland.
SONG..... "When the Pale Moon"..... Gabriel.
Mr. Payne.

PART II.

ORGAN SOLO.. "Offertoire"..... Hewlett.
SONG..... "Twickenham Ferry"..... T. Marzials.
Mr. Wyer.
SONG ..... "The Shadow Song"..... Il Trovatore.
Mrs. Watson.
DUETT..... "All's Well"..... Braham.
Mr. Pinney and Mr. Payne.
SONG ..... "In the Glooming"..... Lady Hill.
Mr. Dixon.
SONG ..... "The Lost Chord"..... A. Sullivan.
Mrs. Morland.
GLEE ..... "Calm be thy slumbers"..... Sir Henry Bishop.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Doors open at 8-15 p.m.; Concert to commence at 8-45 precisely
Front Seats Two Rupees; Back Seats One Rupee.

Tickets may be had at the Schools, Mazagon; from Messrs. Kemp and Co., Messrs. Soundy and Co., Messrs. Claridge and Co., and Treacher and Co., Fort; and from Mr. James Shepherd, Byculla.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE of STEAMERS.—

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. SPEKE HALL, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

JOHN GOSNELL & Co.'s PERFUMERY, TOILET and other BRUSHES, &c.

Indents for the above well-known Goods can be executed on exceptionally favourable terms by

STIRLING & Co.,
No. 2, Dean Lane.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 705 of 1876.

PURMANUNDASS JEEVUNDASS, of Bombay, Hindoo Merchant, residing at house No. situate at Bomby Row, within the Fort of Bombay aforesaid. } Plaintiff.

vs.

VIZBHOOCUNDASS HUARBHOOV CULLIANDASS NARROTUMDASS, MUNMOHUNDASS NARROTUMDASS, and CURSONDASS NARROTUMDASS, an Infant of the age of 9 years (by Mr L. A. WATKINS, an Officer of this Honourable Court as his guardian *ad litem*), all Hindoos, residing at house No. , Kalbadevi Road. } Defendants.

WHEREAS by a Decree made in the above suit on the 9th day of July, 1877, it was declared that there is due from the first, second and third defendants to the Plaintiff on the several mortgages and writings in the plaint mentioned, the sum of Rupees eighty-five thousand, and that there is due from the fourth Defendant to the Plaintiff on the mortgage of the sixth day of November, 1871, in the plaint mentioned, the sum of Rupees forty thousand with interest at 7½ per cent per annum from the 6th day of November, 1871, such last mentioned sum being part of the said sum of Rupees eighty-five thousand, and it was ordered (amongst other things) that in default of the first, second and third Defendants paying to the Plaintiff the said sum of Rupees eighty-five thousand with interest at 7½ per cent per annum from the date of the said decree till the day of payment, together with the taxed costs of this suit, on or before the 9th day of January, 1878, at 12 o'clock noon, the Sheriff of Bombay should sell the lands and premises in the said decree secondly described, that is to say—All that piece or parcel of land, with the building thereon, situate on the east side of Mombadavie Tank, and in the sub-district of Mandvie, in Bombay, containing 265 square yards, assessed under No. 9, and bounded on the east by Jeevunram Jugnonath's Chawl, on the west by the Mombadavie Tank road, on the north by Bhimjee Mooljee's Chawl, and on the south by the property of Jethmjee Canaljey.

And the right, title and interest of the first, second and third Defendants in the lands and premises in the said decree firstly described, that is to say—All that piece or parcel of ground, with the messuage and buildings erected thereon, situate in Bhoolesheer, in Bombay, on the Kalbadevie road, on the west side thereof, known as Dogrywadee, containing by admeasurement 2,145 square yards, registered under No. 739, and bounded on the east by the said Kalbadevie road, on the west by the house of Hadjee Purbhoom, on the north by the public street called Cunvadee, and on the south by the house of Raghoonath Banajee, assessed under Nos. 59 and 60:

And it was further ordered, that in default of the fourth Defendant paying to the Plaintiff the said sum of Rupees forty thousand with interest at 7½ per cent. per annum from the 6th day of November, 1871, till payment, together with the cost of this suit on or before the 9th day of January 1878, at 12 o'clock noon, the Sheriff of Bombay should sell the right, title and interest of the said fourth Defendant in the hereditaments and premises in the said decree firstly described and hereinbefore secondly described. And it was further ordered and decreed that in the event of the first, second and third Defendants not paying the amount hereinbefore ordered to be paid by them, the right, title and interest of all the Defendants in the said premises in the said decree firstly described and sold in one lot, and whereas default has been made by the said Defendants in the said payments.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on TUESDAY, 9th day of October, 1878, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will, under and by virtue of the said decree, put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises to the highest bidder, and without reserve, the lands and premises hereinbefore firstly described, and on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of October, 1879, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon, under and by virtue of the said decree, will put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises to the highest bidder, and without reserve, the right, title, and interest of the Defendants, Vizbhoocundass Hurribhoy, Cullindass Narrotumdass, Munmohundass Narrotumdas, and Cursondass Narrotumdass in the lands and premises hereinbefore secondly described.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendants to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendants have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this proclamation, any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The above-mentioned plaintiff has obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of each lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser (other than the plaintiff); the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in each case by the purchaser (other than the Plaintiff) to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 26th day of September, 1879.

ATMARAM PANDURANG,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. MACFARLANE & GILBERT,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

SUPARI
TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.

Per Pot. Cash...Re. 1-4-0

PREPARED ONLY BY

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPARKLING AVALON,
THE NEW SPARKLING WINE,
MADE FROM THE MUST OF THE APPLE.

SPARKLING AVALON,
A Pure and Finished Wine.
SPARKLING AVALON,
A splendid Tiffin and Dinner Wine.
SPARKLING AVALON,
Exhilarating, Generous and Sound.
SPARKLING AVALON "CUP."
One of the choicest Cups that can be produced.
SPARKLING AVALON.
A Splendid Wine for tropical consumption.

Quarts per dozen	Cash Rs. 18
Pints „	„ 10

SOLE AGENTS:

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

OLD IRISH WHISKY,

THE immense success which has attended the introduction of their unrivalled blend of Scotch Whisky (Old Glenlivet) has induced TREACHER & Co. to apply their long and practical knowledge of this branch of the Company's business to the production of a blend of the finest IRISH WHISKY, which would meet with the approval of consumers of the article.

After lengthened experiments with the finest matured Spirits from the best known Distilleries in Ireland, the Management have succeeded in producing a blend which they confidently assert to be unequalled by any other offering in India.

It is a well known fact that a large portion of the Whisky offered as Irish is known to the trade as "silent spirit," which is commonly distilled from refuse, such as spoiled grain, rotten potatoes, and other abominations.

TREACHER & Co. guarantee that this blend is made from pure malt spirit only, distilled from the finest grain or malt, is pure, mild, and agreeable, and entirely free from essential oils and other impurities.

Sample sent free upon application.

Per 1 Dozen case, Cash, Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

WINE MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CALICO BALL.

(TO BE HELD AT THE TOWN HALL, BOMBAY, ON THE 3rd OF OCTOBER, 1879.)

P. VUCCINO & Co. will take Photographs in Ball Costume at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Several persons who are to be present at the above Ball having signified to P. VUCCINO & Co. their desire to be Photographed in Ball Costume, the undernoted SPECIALLY LOW RATES have been fixed for the purpose.

P. VUCCINO & Co. beg to draw particular attention to their new American style of

PROMENADE PHOTOGRAPHS,

which are now quite a FAVOURITE, and GREATLY ADMIRED, as they give height to figure, and in the case of long and profuse Robes, the whole appear to great perfection. Specimens in this style of Photographs taken by P. Vuccino to be seen at the studio. P. Vuccino is the first who introduces into Bombay the practice of this deservedly admired style of Photographs for which large Orders are now on hand.

Ordinarily P. VUCCINO & Co. charge for Promenade Photographs Rs. 40 per dozen, but in the case of Photographs in this style, IN BALL COSTUME ONLY, the charge is reduced per dozen to Rs. 28 } Ball Costume Only.

For Cabinet Size Photos costing Ordinarily Rs. 25 per dozen, Reduced to		Rs. 20	per dozen.
Cartes Visites	do. do.	10	do.

ORDERS REGISTERED AT THE STUDIO, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S QUOTATIONS FOR

CHAMPAGNE VINEYARD PROPRIETORS' COMPANY'S

THREE DAGGER BRANDY.

CREDIT. Rs.		CASH. Rs. a.
25 0	* STAR INDIA BRANDY ..... Qts.	23 4
22 8	* STAR, WHITE LABEL ..... Qts.	21 4
21 0	* STAR, F. BEAUFORT ..... Qts.	20 0
	** STARS, Quarts	
	*** STARS, Quarts	
	**** STARS { FLASKS	
	½ FLASKS	

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,

SOLE AGENTS.

ANDRE'S NEW VENTILATED "TERAI" HAT,

1879 PATTERN.

A SOFT DOUBLE HAT FOR GENTLEMEN AND LADIES RESIDING IN TROPICAL CLIMATES.

ANDRE & CO., HATTERS, 127, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

ANDRE & Co. have this year (1879) adapted to their "TERAI HATS" a perfect ventilator, which, by unscrewing, may be easily adjusted to either the single or double hat.

RECOMMENDATIONS from

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. LORD LYTTON, Governor-General of India.
HIS GRACE THE RIGHT HON. THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, Governor of Madras.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. SIR W. H. GREGORY, Governor of Ceylon.
HON. SIR JOHN STRACHEY, K.C.S.I., Lieut.-Governor of the North-West Provinces.
MAJOR-GENERAL SIR DIGHTON MACNAGHTEN PROBYN, C.B., K.C.S.I., Equerry to H. R. H. The Prince of Wales
LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. SIR R. RAMSAY, C.B., K.C.S.I., Commissioner of Kumaon.
LIEUT.-COLONEL OWEN TUDOR BURNE, &c., &c., &c.
And many Ladies of the highest distinction.

CAUTION.—Purchasers must see that the name "ANDRE & Co., 127, New Bond Street, London," with the Royal Arms is in the lining.

SOLD by all the principal Merchants and Traders throughout India, Ceylon, &c.

ANDRE'S SOLA PITH AND FELT SUN HATS, FELT AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS, &c., &c.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING.

Correctly Cut and finished in the Best Style.

DISCOUNT.—Two Annas in the Rupee for Ready-Money.

HOAR & Co.'s DAY SUITS.
Thin Scotch Tweeds. A Large Assortment of Stylish Designs ..... Rs. 30

HOAR & Co.'s OFFICE SUITS.
India Tweed, Plain Mixtures, Fancy Checks, &c. ..... Rs. 30

HOAR & Co.'s SERGE SUITS.
Best Blue Yarn Dyed Serge, Fast Colour..... Rs. 30

HOAR & Co.'s DRESS SUITS.
Best West of England Broad Cloth, Rs. 75 to.. Rs. 85

HOAR & Co.'s SHIKAR SUITS.
Strong Hand-made Drills, Rs. 16 to..... Rs. 18

HOAR & Co.'s RIDING TROUSERS.
Chipping Norton Whipcord ..... Rs. 24
Bedford Cord..... Rs. 26

HOAR & Co.'s CRICKETING SUITS.
Best Shrunk Saxony..... Rs. 30

HOAR & Co.'s LOUNGE COATS.
Fancy Angola, Cheviots, and Home Spun, Rs. 18, 22 to ..... Rs. 24

HOAR & Co.'s VISITING COATS.
Superfine Blue and Black Fancy Coatings ... Rs. 36

HOAR & Co.'s FROCK COATS.
Super Blue and Black Fancy Coatings..... Rs. 42

HOAR & Co.'s TROUSERS.
Fancy Angola, Cashmere, Rs. 12, 14, 16 and... Rs. 18

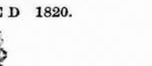
HOAR & Co.'s RIDING TROUSERS.
Chipping Norton Whipcord ..... Rs. 24
Bedford Cord..... Rs. 26

HOAR & Co.'s LIGHT ULSTERS.
And Chesterfields, Rs. 25 to..... Rs. 45

HOAR & Co.'s New Self-measurement System,
With Patterns, Prices, &c., posted on application.

The Travellers' Kit House, } HOAR AND CO., TAILORS, BOMBAY. { 3, Rampart Row.

ESTABLISHED 1820.



(By Appointment)

C. LAZARUS & CO.,

(INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD AND CO.)

CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD-TABLE MANUFACTURERS, & GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.

58, 59, 60, & 61 BENTINCK STREET, & 2, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

SOUNDY & CO., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE undoubted and established superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables is amply proved be the constant and increasing demand for them, showing that they are really the only tables now appreciated in India. This success is due to the steadfast efforts C. L. & Co. have always exerted to supply their constituents with really trustworthy and reliable articles at as moderate a price as is compatible with good workmanship and material. The generous and liberal support extended to C. L. & Co., for upwards of half a century, is sufficient proof that their endeavours to render satisfaction have been appreciated by a critical and discerning public.

While the superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables has been universally admitted in India, yet the difficulties and risks of transport have hitherto prevented their friends in Bombay from largely availing themselves of the undoubted advantages offered by C. L. & Co.

Now, however, C. L. & Co. beg to intimate to their patrons in the Western Presidency, that they have made Arrangements which will enable them to offer their Billiard Tables at the same prices in Bombay as in Calcutta. A Branch Agency, under the management of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co. has been established at No. 22, Rampart Row, where Billiard Tables of C. Lazarus and Co.'s manufacture are arranged for sale; and while thanking their constituents for the patronage hitherto extended to their Firm, C. L. and Co. venture to express a hope that, with the increased facilities now offered, their manufactures will be as well known in Bombay as they are already in other parts of India.

BILLIARD CUSHIONS.

C. Lazarus and Co. always keep on hand a large stock of their new and improved COMBINATION EXPRESS Billiard Cushions which can be fitted to any table, the exact length and breadth of the slate-bed being the only information required.

Old Billiard Cushions, if the woodwork is in good condition, can be renewed on the new COMBINATION EXPRESS principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

C. Lazarus and Co. guarantee the SAFE ARRIVAL of their Billiard Tables at any Station in India. Should any breakage occur in transit, C. L. and Co. agree to make good the loss without further charge.

BILLIARD LAMPS.

The six-light telescopic lamp, on the duplex principle, to burn kerosine oil, as adapted by C. L. & Co., is the best Billiard lamp ever introduced.

C. L. & Co. have always on hand a large assortment of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, in Ivory or "Patent Celluloid," Billiard Cloth, of the finest quality only, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cement and every requisite for the Billiard Room.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
Bentinck Street, Calcutta.
SOUNDY & Co., Agents, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

ENGLISH COMEDY AND VARIETY COMPANY.

MONSTER PROGRAMME.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 27th SEPTEMBER.

LITTLE DOCTOR FAUST.

LITTLE DOCTOR FAUST.

NEW SONGS.

NEW DANCES.

NEW DRESSES, &c.

ROBERTSON'S NEW COMEDY,

PEACE AT ANY PRICE.

Reserved seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle, Rs. 3; Stalls, Rs. 2; Gallery, Re. 1; Pit, As. 8.

N. B.—In consequence of the preparation for the new Burlesque Little Doctor Faust, there will be no performance this evening.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to, or having CLAIMS against, the ESTATE of the late Mrs. AMELIA ANN HARVEY, No. 1, Kahun Road, Poona, and late of Indore, are requested to PAY their DEBTS, or submit their CLAIMS to Mr. ADAM SMITH, Poona, before the 1st January, 1880, after which date no claims will be registered.

C. DRACOTT,
ADAM SMITH,
Joint Executors to the Will of the late Mrs. A. A. Harvey.
Poona, 24th September 1879.

LONDON NOTICE.

INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE AGENCY, LD.

26, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.

SECOND ISSUE of the PRICE LIST is now ready.

Apply to the following Company's Agents, viz.:—
Bombay—Messrs PURVIS & SON, Elphinstone Circle.
Calcutta—Messrs SYKES & Co., 1, Grant's Lane.
Madras—Messrs SHAW and WINCH.
Karrachee—Mr GEORGE C S BRAYSON.
Colombo & Galle—Messrs DELMEGE, REID & Co.
Malta—Mr E N ARCHER, 3-3, Strada Reale.
Southampton—Mr E A HENNIKER, 6, Lower Queen's Terrace.
Portsmouth—Messrs CURTIS & SONS, Old Broad Street.

BANKERS:

Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China: Madras, Bombay, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Matale, Rangoon.
Delhi and London Bank, Limited: London, Calcutta, Delhi, Lucknow, Mussoorie.
Agra Bank, Karrachee.
Alliance Bank: Simla, Lahore, Rawul Pindee, Murree.
Uncovenanted Service Bank: Agra, Allahabad, Bareilly, Nainee Tal.
Bank of Bombay: Indore, Oomrawutee.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

W. DREW, Esq., Managing Director.
LAMBART COWAN, Esq., Secretary.
MAJOR-GENERAL SAXTON.
MAJOR FRANCOIS MACKENZIE.
MAJOR-GENERAL T. WOOLLAMS HOLLAND.
DR. MATHEW KANE, F.R.G.S.
DR. ALONZO STOCKER.
MAJOR-GENERAL T. W. MERCER.

ORIGINAL LIST OF SHAREHOLDERS.

Abdulruhman, Syed
Ali, Syud Waris
Ann, Frank William
Ann, Rev. Robert
Austruther, Keith
Atkins, Emily
Banerjee, Hem Chundra
Barnett, John, Jun
Barrow, Oscar
Barry, John Warren
Barry, Mrs Letitia Ann
Barry, Miss Dorothy
Baugh, Colonel T W
Barns, John W
Barwise, Walter Jackson
Bayne, James Durie
Beames, John
Bernard, Mrs A
Biddulph, Capt Middleton
Birch, Edmund John
Bishop, John Baillie
Bray, James
Brockman, Capt R
Brown, James Algernon
Buckley, Robert B., CE
Burgess, Major, H M
Burrows, John Mackson
Byas, Dr Ed Hegley
Caernarton, T C
Campbell, Robert
Carter, Henry J
Caulfield, Aylmer Martin., LLD
Chariswarth, Dr Henry
Charkrabarti, Chandra Nath
Claridge, Colonel H
Clucas, Rev G F
Cole, Chas James
Cole, William H
Coles, Major General
Coleman, Edward.
Condon, James Hunt
Cooper, A
Cowan, Lambart
Crawford, Tyson
Cunningham, Robert Macfie
Daplyn, Miss Sarah
Davidson, Robert.
Dent, Mrs Mary Ann
Depree, Lieut-Colonel George C
Douglas, J C
Drake, J H
Drew, Mrs Pattie
Drew, William
Dryadale, Romeo Jarvis
Dunbar, H F
Duncan, Alfred Henry
Duncan, Hugh
Dyer, James
Edaljee Jamsetjee Khory
Ewart, J H
Fearon, Francis
Felwell, Joseph W., CE,
Figg, Harry
Figg, Henry
Figg, Miss Frances
Figg, Miss Leila
Figg, Miss Margaret
Fisher, Frederick
Fraser, Lionel Victor
Fuller, Lieut U F F
Gage, W C
Gartlewaite, Liston
Gardner, D M
Geddes, Mrs Agnes
George, Miss Ada Mary
Gibbon, William Forbes
Gordon, C V G, Lieut-Col
Gordon, Lewis
Gregson, Charles B
Gupta, Matilak
Griffith, C T
Harris, Mrs M A
Hayne, Nevill
Hazlerove, Major G P
Henderson, Ed Piercy
Herschell, Mrs Gulielma M
Hewatt, Claude
Hewston, Alexander., B P S
Hughes, A W
Hodgson, Geo C M
Hodgkinson, William
Hogan, G H
Holland, Major-General T W
Hormusjee Nusserwanjee, Vukiel
Howard, John
Huckin, Rev H R., DD
Ingleton, J K
Ivimey, Thomas Septimus
Jackson, George
Jai Dutt, Joshee
Jervis, Thomas Septimus
Kane, Dr Matthew, FRGS
Kane, Lieutenant
Kemp, George Lucas
Keys, John A
King, Daniel W P
King, F S & Aubyn
Lane, Major C T
Lavender, Fredk
Lawrie, Alex
Lawrie, William Frederick
Leslie, Henry
Le Mesurier, Cecil, J F
Lewis, John Penny
Luscombe, Alfred
Lyale, Thos
Mackenzie, Major F
Macrenzie, Lieut G T
Madsen, James
MacGregor, Atholl
Madden, Major T H
Martin, C G
Martin, Chas W W., M S C
Martin, James Wentworth
Mayne, Capt R C
Marshman, Mrs Alice
McHarg, Lieut W H
Mcclintze, John H K
Mercer, Major General T W
Mercer, Warren Heriskud
Meres, Capt Chas Archibald
Mess, 29th Regt M N I.
Miller, Mrs

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 26, 1879.

Consols yesterday receded from 97⅛ to 97⅛, but French Rentes are unchanged at 118½, and English Rupee Paper 76 for Fours and 82¾ for Fours-and-a-half.

Indian Exchange Bank shares are firmer, owing doubtless to the dividends recently declared. Oriental, Chartered, and Chartered Mercantile are all 10s. higher, the former being quoted at £19-10 and the two latter at £20-10. Hongkong and Shanghai remain at £86.

The Bank of England return shows a further slight increase in strength during the week, notwithstanding the withdrawals previously advised for North America. The Reserve has increased by £300,000, but there is a decrease in Bullion of £100,000, and an increase in Discounts of £100,000. The proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities has advanced from 59½ to 59¾ per cent.

Coffee is unchanged in value, as also is Ceylon Cocoanut Oil, but Cochin is called nominal at a reduction of £4 per ton. Seeds and Wheat are unaltered in value.

Piece Goods in Manchester continue quiet but steady, but the Liverpool Cotton market closed strong, Surats in fair demand, the day's sales being estimated at 12,000 bales, of which 800 were Surats. Mid. Orleans has recovered the previous day's decline of 1-16d., but G. F. Ginned Dharwar and Good Omra are quoted 1-16d. lower, and a decline of 1 franc is reported in Omra at Havre. In New York ready Mid. Uplands remains at 11¼ cents, but December shipment has receded from 10·19 to 10·13 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. ports to date show the following comparisons :—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Thursday's Receipts	19,000	13,500	6,200
Six days' do.	107,000	74,800	28,200
Total since 1st Sept.....	229,000	221,300	69,200

Bar Silver in London is still quoted by Reuter at 51¼d. per oz. Shipments are advised by yesterday's P. and O. steamer from Southampton to this port of £130,000, making a total of £400,000 at present afloat.

Exchange remains unaltered in every respect. Very little business has been done either in buying or selling, and Calcutta being without change, there is nothing to indicate the probability of movement either way. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7⅞ to 29-32d.	per Re.
Ditto 3 months' sight..	1s. 8 1-32d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 8 3-32d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 8⅛ to 5-32d.	,,

On Calcutta demand drafts still remain at ½ per cent. premium on demand, 9-16 per cent. discount for 60 days' sight.

Government Paper still shows a downward tendency, and with few buyers rates are now quoted at Rs. 92½ for Fours, and Rs. 99¼ for Fours-and-a-half.

The Share market has been closed to-day owing to a Parsee holiday.

Cotton is nominally firmer on the strength of the Liverpool telegrams, but the demand for export is insignificant, and prices are practically without change.

Seeds.—Linseed is being purchased to a small extent at about previous rates, say, Rs. 7 to Rs. 7-4 according to quality. Rapeseed is out of demand, and quite nominal at Rs. 6-12 for Gujarat. In Gingelly business is said to have been done in New Crop for delivery a month hence at Rs. 42 per candy.

Freights show no change. The Spoke Hall has arrived and is expected to fix for Liverpool, in the meantime there is no steamer actually on the berth, the Wistow Hall not having left Kurrachee. For Genoa and Marseilles a large business is doing for forward shipment, about 5,000 tons having been booked within the past few days by the Rubattino line for November. December shipment, at 27s. 6d. for Seeds and 30s. per ton for Cotton, payable here.

Piece Goods remain quiet at former prices. From the Bazaar the off-take is about the same, 250 to 300 packages per diem, but dealers for the time being do not seem disposed to replace their sales by purchasing to arrive at all freely.

Coals are unchanged. A moderate demand exists for near parcels at previous prices, but of distant arrivals there are neither buyers nor sellers to any extent.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 20th Sept. 1879.

	Open 1,268½ miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching		73,238	13	0
Merchandize		1,71,027	15	0
Telegraph		885	0	0
	Total Rs.....	2,45,151	12	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,203½ miles.....	Total Rs.....	3,40,706	1	8
	Decrease.....	95,554	5	8

PIXLEY AND ABELL'S CIRCULAR.

27, Old Broad Street, London, 4th Sept. 1879.

Gold.—The demand for Gold, alluded to in our last Circular of 28th August, continued until the end of the week, but has since subsided, the New York Exchange having risen to a point that does not admit of such shipments, although it is not improbable that some portion of recently refined Gold may yet be transmitted.

About £3,000,000 has been shipped recently to the United States from this country and from France.

The P. and O. steamer Khedive arrived on last inst. with £178,000.

There is no Export demand whatever at present.

£822,000 has been withdrawn from, and £224,000 (chiefly in French Gold) has been purchased by, the Bank of England since our last.

£8,000, in Coin, has been shipped to Singapore, per Mongolia.

Bar Silver has been inactive during the last few days, and to effect sales, a reduction of ¼d. per oz. from the price obtained for Bars, ex Para, was accepted; the quotation this day being 51¾d. per oz. Standard. The Douro, from the Brazils, has brought £20,000, and the Neckar, from New York, £10,000.

The Royal Mail steamer Moselle took £14,500, chiefly in Coin, for the West Indies, and the P. and O. steamer Mongolia, leaving Southampton this day, £79,200 to Bombay and £500 to Manila.

Mexican Dollars.—The Dollars ex Para were sold on 29th ult. at 50¼d. per oz., but sales have since been made at 50¼d. which is our quotation this day.

The Mongolia takes £71,680 to Penang, and £2,830 to Shanghai.

Exchange on India for Banks Drafts at 60 days' sight is 1-7⅛ per Rupee. 35 lakhs of India Council Bills were disposed of yesterday as follows :—

On Calcutta.....	Rs. 33,90,000	..... average rate,	1/7, 734.
Bombay.....	,, 81,000.....	,,	1/7, 75.
Madras	,, 1,29,000.....	,,	1/7, 844.

Tenders on all three Presidencies at 1/7⅛ per Rupee receive about 6 per cent.

The latest quotations of Exchange from the East for Bank Bills at four months' sight are, from Calcutta, 1/8 per Rupee; from Hongkong, 3/8⅜ per Dollar; and from Shanghai, 6/1 per Tael.

Applications for 35 lakhs of Rupees of India Council Bills will be received on 10th inst.

QUOTATIONS FOR BULLION.

	Gold. s.	d.	Silver. s.	d.	
Bar Gold, Fine	77	9			— per oz. std.
Bar Gold, Refinable	77	10½			— per oz. std.
Spanish Doubloons	76	9			— per oz.
South American Doubloons..	73	8½			— per oz.
United States Gold Coin	76	3½	to 76	6	per oz.
German Gold Coin.....	76	3½		—	per oz.
Bar Silver, Fine.....			51⅜	—	per oz. std.
Bar Silver containing 5 grains Gold.			51½	—	per oz. std.
Cake Silver			55 7-16	—	per oz.
Mexican Dollars.....			50¼	—	per oz.
Chilian Dollars			50	—	per oz.

Quicksilver, £5-5-0. Discount 3 per cent.

EXPORT OF SILVER TO INDIA, CHINA AND THE STRAITS.

Year.	From Southampton. India.	China.	Straits	Total.	From Venice	From Marseilles.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1871	1651290	1883468	677718	3712473		
1872	2846327	1923819	1284305	6054451		
1873	420290	798418	1308870	2527576		
1874	3949020	1658855	1444851	7092726		
1875	2126390	723994	870120	3714504		
1876	7388565	1273757	738491	9400813	£340960	£652664
1877	12617915	1764875	1484433	15867223	392450	747785
1878	3257050	1478819	931698	5668567	15000	159010
1879	4938600	430109	730730	6100439	.....	10000
Corresponding period last year.	2774750	1389773	702228	4866745	.....	159010

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The ship Lumley Castle, 1,076 tons, Captain H. G. Sanders, sailed yesterday for Coast and Madras in ballast.

The ship East Lothian, 1,389 tons, Captain W. Barr, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newcastle (22nd July,) with a cargo of 1,896 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

The ship Rock Terrace, 1,769 tons, Captain R. Fitcher, arrived in harbour on the 25th inst. from Liverpool (9th June), with a cargo of 2,534 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

The ship County of Inverness, 1,636 tons, Captain R. Mackenzie, arrived in harbour on the 25th inst. from Liverpool (24th June), with a cargo of 2,329 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

The Hall Line s. s. Spoke Hall, 1,730 tons, Captain W. Brand, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (1st Sept.), with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Lieut. Col. W. E. Corrie, Major and Mrs. C. W. Godfrey and infant, Captain and Mrs. Blanchard, Dr. and Mrs. Evers, infant and ayah, Lieut. G. A. C. DeTrafford, Mr. J. Ryan, Mr. M. D. Lazarus, Mrs. L. Oakes, Mrs. O. White and child, Miss Tulloch and ayah.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
26	County of Inverness	Mackenzie ...	Liverpool, June 24.
	Rock Terrace	Fitcher	Liverpool, June 9.
23	East Lothian	Barr	Newcastle, July 22.
	Spoke Hall (s).....	Brand.....	Liverpool, Sept. 1.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
26	Loch Ave.....	Nicol	Calcutta.
	Lumley Castle (s) ...	Sanders.....	Coast and Madras.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.
22 Buaheer (s) .....James .....Kyouk Phyoo, Sept. 18.
Khandalla (s) .....Mann.....Bombay, August 30.
Oimara .....Simpson ....Liverpool, June 6.

PASSENGERS.

Per Buaheer—Mr Maddock and Mr Jones.
Per Khandalla—Messrs Cunningham, Atkinson and Cauley, Mrs La Berie, Mr and Mrs Benjamin and child, Mr and Mrs O'Conor and 2 children, Miss Macaully and Mrs Culpeper and 2 children.
Per s s Meinam, which sailed on 23rd September :—For Marseilles—Mr Burnes, Colonel Graham, Mr LeRoy, and Mr Joly. For Hongkong—Messrs Wet and Barton. For Pondicherry—Mr Martin. For Madras—Mr and Mrs Collett.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.
22 Deccan (s) .... Calcutta.
24 John Allen .... Mauritius.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

May, July. 19 Vortigern, ss, Reid, from Guardafui, W.
9 Victoria, ss, Mendozona, from Sea.
19 Dragon, H M, ss, Hawkins, from Mussowa.
Aug. 11 Marathon, ship, White, from Cardiff.
20 Sea Gull, H M ss, Heron, from Zaila.
28 Yarkand, ship, Callender, from Cardiff.
31 Dagmar, I G, ss, Ensor, from Perim.
31 Euryalus, H M F ship, Smith, from Zanzibar.
Sept. 9 Soorbaya, S Hopper, Hasnoot, from Delfchaven.
9 India, ss, Brazzolosi, from Singapore.
9 Deccan, ss, Andrews, from London.
10 Travancore, ss, Barratt, from Venice.
10 Almora, ss, Burke, from London.
11 Teviot, ss, Nesbit, from Foochow.
11 Assiria, ss, Serra, from Bombay.
11 Essex, Bark, Savory, from Zanzibar.
12 Suez, ss, Eton, from Jeddah.
12 Hutton, ss, Henderson, from Kurrachee.
12 Alton Tower, ss, McNabb, from Cochin.
12 Poona, ss, Perrins, from Bombay.
13 Anadyr, ss, Baron, from Shanghai.
13 Lusitania, ss, Powell, from Sydney.
13 Scotia, ss, Cato, from Singapore.
13 City of Khios, ss, Barnet, from Calcutta.
15 Calvados, F T ship, Reviere, from Newcalidonia.
16 Hector, ss, Butler, from Singapore.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 9 India, ss, Brazzolosi, to Genova.
10 Victoria, ss, Mendozona, to Manilla.
10 Deccan, ss, Andrews, to Calcutta.
10 Travancore, ss, Barratt, to Bombay.
11 Almora, ss, Burke, to Calcutta.
11 Teviot, ss, Nesbit, to London.
11 Assiria, ss, Serra, to Genova.
12 Suez, ss, Eton, to Calcutta.
12 Hutton, ss, Henderson, to Marseilles.
12 Poona, ss, Perrins, to London.
13 Alton Tower, ss, McNabb, to Havre.
13 Anadyr, ss, Baron, to Marseilles.
13 Lusitania, ss, Powell, to London.
13 Scotia, ss, Cato, to London.
13 City of Khios, ss, Barnet, to London.
13 Soorbaya, S Hopper, Hasnoot, to Soorbaya.
16 Hector, ss, Butler, to London.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Vortiecrn, ss, Reid, from Guardafui W.
Dragon, H M. ss, Hawkins, from Mussowa.
Marathon, ship, White, from Cardiff.
Sea Gull, H M ss, Heron, from Zaila.
Yarkand, ship, Callender, from Cardiff.
Dagmar, I G ss. Ensor, from Perim.
Euryalus, H M F ship, Smith, from Zanzibar.
Essex, bark, Savory, from Zanzibar.
Calvados, F T ship, Reviere, from New Calidonia.

DAILY IMPORTS.—September 26.

From Liverpool.

Macedonia s—23 packages glassware, Hassum Ahmed.
Wistow Hall s—150 cases brandy, B and A Hormusjee.

From London.

Zambesi s—360 boxes silver bars (Rs. 3,00,000), the National Bank.
Hydaspes s—75 cases claret, Eduljee Wookerjee and Co.
Persia s—500 cwts pigsleed, Volkart Brothers.
British Sovereign—50 cases glass tumblers, A Murcott and Co.

From Glasgow.

Macedonia s—10 casks iron rice bowls, Fazulally Moosabhoy; 4 casks paint of sorts, Heptoola Shaik Adom and Co.

From Bordeaux.

Assiria, s—57 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 75 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co.
Persia s—70 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—September 26.

For London.

Sumatra s—9 cases handkerchiefs, Juvarimull Dulsookroy; 3 cases handkerchief, Tarachund Gunshamdass.

For Trieste.

Sumatra s—20 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

For Marseilles.

Persia s—1 bale woollen carpets, C Grondona.

For Venice.

Sumatra s—115 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

For Suez.

Sumatra s—8 packages silk, Aga Syed Mirza Sheerazee.

For Alexandria.

Sumatra s—55 bags cocoanuts Allarakia Suchoo.

For Hongkong.

Kashgar s—13 cwts cloves, Currimbhoy Ebram; 30 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 42 chests opium, Jairambhoy Peerbhoy; 10 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 12 bales twist, Jamsetjee and Bomanjee.

For Shanghai.

Kashgar s—74 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 10 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 8 chests opium, Nemsook Moolchanchund.

HIGH COURT.—September 27.

[Before the Honourable Sir Charles Sargent.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

657-78—Jefferson and P—Thackersey Gungaram and others vs Nursey Kessowjee and others—Rimington, H and C—Part heard.
163-79—Craigie, Lyall and O—Wassoodeo Withoba and others vs Kerroba Govindjee—In person—Part heard.
413-74—Trybjee and S—Shaik Ally Mahomedally and others vs Abdoolabhoy Hassamally and others—Jefferson and P.
385-79—Chalk and W—Purmanandass Jewandass vs Kessowjee Naik—Hearn, C and L.
636-77—A F Turner—Rajoo Balloo vs Vishnu Ramchunder Ranaday—Muljee and B.
149-78—R V Hearn—C E Fox vs Sorabjee Pallonjee Meherjee—Prescot and W.
451-79—J C Cama—Chubildass Nurseylal vs Homejee Cursetjee Dady—Prescot and W.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—September 26.

Corrie, Lieut. Col., 2-11th Foot, to rejoin, from England.
Blanchard, Captain, 15th Bombay N. I., to rejoin, from England.
Thompson, Lieut., 25th Regt., on sick leave, from Murray.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut. Col. Commandant W. S. Hewett.

Bombay, 26th September, 1879.

1 The undermentioned members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to companies as follows, viz :—

No 991 Vol G Mild, to letter E Company.
No 992 Vol F R Hannah, to letter D Company.

2 Vol S Cope, letter A Company, is granted an extension of leave to 31st December 1879.

3 Lance Corpl G Crofts, 2-7th Foot, is appointed Sergt Instructor to the Bombay Vol Rifle Corps and transferred to the Unattached List.

The members of the Corps who have gone through instruction in "Gun Drill" are requested to attend at the Town Hall to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon at ¼ past 5 o'clock punctually in order that they may be exercised together in the Drill.

By Order, W. M. TENNENT,
Captain and Actg. Adjutant, Bombay V. R. C.

MR. A. MENIST, OCULIST'S OPTICIAN, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, will RESUME his PROFESSIONAL VISIT to BOMBAY, on or about the 22nd of October. Notice of which will previously be announced.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees, the announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

ANPOORNABAI—September 26th, at Bhau Russul house, Anpoornabai, widow of the late Ramchunder Luxmonjee.
HARVEY—September 25th, at her residence, No. 1, Kahun Road, Poona, Mrs. Amelia Ann, widow of the late Mr. William Harvey, C. E., of Indore, aged 58.
McCULLEN—September 19th, at Bombay, Mr. G. U. J. McCullen, from acute phthisis, after a protracted illness. Deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ABERIGH-MACKAY—September 20th, at Indore, the wife of G. R. Aberigh-Mackay, of a daughter.
HEDGER—September 22nd, at Calcutta, the wife of Philip F Frushard Hedger, of a son.
LUARD—September 14th, at Mussoorie, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel F. P. Luard, Bengal Staff Corps, Station Staff Officer, Jhelum, Punjab, East Indies, of a son.
SAKER—September 19th, at Calcutta, the wife of J. W. Saker, of a son.
WUTZLER—September 18th, at Howrah, the wife of Henri Wutzler, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

HAMILTON—September 3rd, at Kabul, perished in the discharge of his duty, Lieutenant Walter Richard Pollock Hamilton, 2nd P. C. of the Queen's Own Corps of Guides, aged 23; third son of Alexander Hamilton, Esq., of Inistioge, Co Kilkenny, Ireland, grandson of the late Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart., and great nephew to the late Field Marshal Sir George Pollock, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.
WUTZLER—September 20th, at Howrah, Rosan, the wife of Henri Wutzler, aged 27 years and 28 days.

All Money Orders, Cheques and other Remittances, sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1879.

Now that the notorious Nursey Kessowjee has been fairly brought within the clutches of justice, and has had meted out to him the punishment which he so richly deserves, it is possible to state openly the fact that throughout the late proceedings, and ever since the failure of the prisoner's firm, a universal conviction has prevailed in the mind of the commercial community of Western India, not only as to the guilt of the prisoner himself, but of a good many others beside who, if they had met with their deserts, ought to have stood along with him in the felon's dock. An example such as that which has just been made of the whilom "Banker and Treasurer" has long been required in Bombay. A great industry has been well nigh ruined from the peculations of a lot of unscrupulous scoundrels who have plundered with impunity until it seemed as if British justice were a farce and unable to cope with clever swindlers, provided they possessed capital, position, and influence. In authorising Nursey Kessowjee's prosecution the Bombay Government has conferred upon the commerce and upon the trading community of Western India a great boon. Of recent years it has almost been impossible for honest traders to do any profitable business at all, owing to the reckless speculations of firms like that of Nursey Kessowjee, which gambled with other people's money, on the principle that if there were a loss they were not the sufferers, and if a profit they reaped the full benefit. Commercial morality has in recent years distinctly reached a low ebb in this city, especially so among certain portions of the native trading community, and it was becoming high time that some effort should be made to put a stop to the downright swindling that has been too common. There are many others in Bombay, besides Nursey Kessowjee, to whom these remarks will apply, and the fate of that individual, it is to be hoped, will be a warning to them. The conviction will produce an unmistakably good effect on the native community, who will now learn, what they did not before altogether believe, that no matter what a man's position and wealth may be, he cannot with impunity, under British rule, act dishonestly. The Advocate General and his colleagues who have conducted this case are to be congratulated on the service they have done the community, and for the able manner in which they have successfully brought to book a criminal, who, it was feared, might through the intricacies of the law, succeed in escaping the law's punishment. The task which the prosecution had to carry through was not an easy one, and it is only fair to say that, although in Bombay there has never been a doubt of the prisoner's moral guilt, it was still feared that the difficulty of legally establishing that guilt would prove too formidable. That this difficulty has been surmounted is a distinct gain, not only to the cause of justice, but to the welfare of the trade of this port.

Without doubt much of the adverse criticism which some of the English and Indian newspapers are now-a-days so fond of applying to those in power, who are said to possess pre-eminently the capacity of blowing their own trumpets, are somewhat over-severe. The journals in question do not seem to make allowance for the necessities of progressive human nature and of our modern age of competition. Humility is no doubt a virtue, but it is just a little old-fashioned. Modesty is ever-pleasing; but has not the activity and cleverness of this nineteenth century necessarily made it an impossibility? Keeping oneself and one's virtues out of sight, readiness to push others forward and draw attention to their claims to promotion is a highly Christian attitude without doubt; but what would become of modern civilisation if such an attitude of mind were to become at all general? The fact that modesty and humility, like unselfishness, are just a little out of date, must be borne in mind when we attempt to judge the actions and words of modern great men. Who is now unselfish? If a man were to be foolish enough—and probably no one, but some Mr. Tracy Turnerelli would be—to say that he was entirely unselfish in his motives, who would believe him? If a man introduces himself to us with some new project in hand and commences by saying "his motives are entirely "disinterested," do we not at once mentally button up our pockets? The fact is that, taken on the whole, men are selfish, and it is only natural they should be. The very highest law ever promulgated for human conduct only makes a regulation that we shall treat others *as* ourselves, not better; and it has not, unnaturally perhaps, followed that in our modern society which professes to make this high rule its rule, men have come to believe that they may rightly take care of themselves before they begin to consider the claims of others. Hence, too, we may fairly and charitably believe that *vox victis* has become the motto of all struggling upwards, not because of any desire to neglect others so much as from the necessity of first helping themselves. In the "Bertrams," Trollope writes :—"To him "that hath shall be given, and from him that "hath not shall be taken even that which "he hath. This is the special text we delight "to follow, and success is the God that we delight "to worship. Ah! pity me, I have struggled "and fallen—struggled so manfully and yet "fallen so utterly—help me up this time that "I may yet push forward once again." But who listens to such a plea as this now-a-days?

In the days of old the general multitude of men were on one dead level of ignorance, and it was only here and there that really clever men existed. When they did exist they were sure to have a chance of coming to the front and rising to greatness. In our days almost everybody is equally clever; and for every one who manages to climb over the heads of others there are hundreds and thousands equally able, equally ready to take the post if only they can contrive to squeeze themselves into it first. Many years ago the *Saturday Review* brought against the present clever Archbishop of York the sneer that he was master of the art of pushing! All praise to him for his success. Without doubt a thousand other men just as pious, just as sound, just as clever, just as discreet, could have been found. If he had not somehow made his own cleverness known to the powers that be, he would never have been Archbishop of York. The same sneer has been ever directed against the most successful Indian civil servant of modern times, Sir Richard Temple. He was another master of the art of advertising himself, it is said, and he has gained his reward, otherwise he would not have been Governor of Bombay, and the Presidency and India would have been the losers. It is in this Christian charitable light we prefer to think of the present conduct of such great men as Lord Beaconsfield, Lord Salisbury, Lord Lytton, Sir Garnet Wolseley, and all the rest of those who are thoughtlessly and irreverently named as forming a "mutual admiration society." A Calcutta newspaper recently insinuated that the public has had many opportunities of admiring the splendid military and diplomatic successes of our present rulers as described by themselves. The most generous critic will, said the same writer, hardly concede modesty as one of the virtues to which they may lay claim. Writing on the same subject *Vanity Fair*, in an article on Sir Garnet Wolseley, said :—"That "Sir Garnet Wolseley is an extremely capable "man, no impartial person can deny. That he "has been lucky to an extraordinary degree is "certain, but his merit consists in the fact that "he has always turned his chances to the best "account. * * * One secret of his success has "been a subtle cultivation of the Press. * * * "In fact he resembles Cæsar and Xenophon "in that he has practically himself written the "history of his own achievements. * * * "There is nothing that he cannot do or "persuade the public that he has done." Now this is all very well in the columns of opposition party papers. Such action as these great men are all accused of would perhaps scarcely be put forward by a modern preacher to illustrate the text "before "honour is humility." But regarded in the light of our remarks as to what the pressure of competition in modern life requires, and in the common sense light of ordinary men of the world, who do not profess to be above the ways of the world, does such action of self-laudation require such severe condemnation? If these men in power did not thus make manifest all their many virtues, who else would? Could more virtuous and Christian opposition be trusted to do it for them? It is necessary that somebody should keep the public rightly informed concerning the successful actions of its most successful public men, and none are likely to be so keenly alive to the greatness of their acts as these men themselves. Hence it is "blowing "his own trumpet" has necessarily become a part of a modern great man's life. Everybody cannot get to the top, everybody with a great soul cannot become a ruler of men. For each one who does succeed there are a thousand others who in their own opinions could have done even better than those who have been successful; and not one of the thousand does not do his utmost to disparage his successful but inferior rival. Under these circumstances who shall blame Lords Beaconsfield, Salisbury, Lytton, or Sir Garnet Wolseley, or any other great man for simply preventing their great deeds from being overshadowed and obscured by the malice of envious rivals? If men in general will but take with us this broad, and we venture to think, not uncharitable view of recent speeches and despatches, we shall hear nothing more of such painful and very uncalled for epithets as that of the "mutual admiration society." A little knowledge of human nature, a little charity, a little recognition of what the modern race of life requires, would have prevented such an expression from ever obtaining any public acceptance. Self praise is only leading on the public to the practise of another excellent Christian precept: "give honour to whom honour is due."

It is to be hoped when the rewards for the new Afghan campaign shall come to be distributed, that Government will not forget the general dissatisfaction which was felt everywhere at the manner in which regimental officers were passed over in favour of those belonging to the staff. That system, if persevered in, would simply mean the destruction of the good feeling and efficiency of the army. Officers would no longer care about or take a pride in their regiments, and all who could would join that hungry and sycophantical crowd of men and women that hangs about the tables of those in power at Simla,—cadging for appointments. An English paper very pertinently remarked the other day that though the staff officer may be the hand which sets the machinery in motion, the regimental officer is the driving wheel which keeps all going. Upon regiments fall all the real hard work, as well as the most unpleasant duties of a campaign; while, comparatively speaking, the staff officers' lives are cast in pleasant places. Surely, therefore, the former ought to receive a fair share of the rewards. Already, we are told that the most glorious heritage of the British army—its regimental system—is falling to pieces; but if it should become known that the officer who makes his regiment his home during peace, who drills and instructs his men in quarters and leads them skilfully in action; and who, when even there is no fighting to do, shares with soldiers the labour and drudgery of a campaign—if such men and their services are in future to meet with no recognition, if they are to be passed over, and if rewards are to be limited only to those who may belong to the "head-quarter mess"—then may we say that the position of the British regimental officer will have fallen indeed, if it will not have become a mere memory of the past. When the recent *Gazette* for services in Afghanistan appeared, a wish was generally expressed that it should be supplemented, and that the names of those officers who had done as good, if not better, work with their regiments than did the decorated men with the staff or at Simla, should be included in the list. For our own part we have considered that too much has been made of the Afghan-campaign. In olden days to win a C. B. ship it was necessary to do something more than march a few hundred miles and dine every night in company with some distinguished member of Simla society. No man could in former days obtain a warrior's order by inditing a few despatches, and many a hard contested fight in which more men bit the dust in half an hour than died altogether during the Afghan campaign, has been past over in days gone by without so much as even the individuals concerned being mentioned in despatches. But as rewards were granted, and as a petty little campaign including a couple of skirmishes has been raised to the level of a great war, we think that those who did the real drudgery and the real hard work of that campaign should have been those to have received its rewards. The mistake is one which it is hoped will not be repeated.

It is to be feared that the Bombay Municipal Corporation is in danger of degenerating from the useful position which it has hitherto occupied. The fact is, the members of the Corporation are becoming far too fond of hearing themselves talk, and they indulge in that propensity to an extent which retards all important business. Yesterday, for instance, a special general meeting was called for the purpose of considering a long list of proposed measures, including several items of an urgent character; but the whole afternoon was occupied by a most dilatory and unprofitable discussion on the first proposition placed before the meeting, which really was a simple matter, and might have easily been disdisposed of in five minutes. It will be remembered that the Municipal Commissioner (Mr. Grant), wishing to set at rest the questions which are being continually raised about the inequality of assessments of property in the city, proposed to employ a staff of assistant assessors to supervise the triennial revision which is about to be undertaken, and to ensure the work being properly performed. The cost of this extra staff, for four months, he estimated at Rs. 6,000. The Commissioner's proposal was passed by the Town Council and forwarded to the Corporation with a recommendation that it should be sanctioned; but in spite of the Commissioner's opinion and the Town Council's approval, the Corporation wasted all the afternoon in discussing—or rather it would be more correct to say in talking about—this one question shortly before five o'clock the matter was put to the vote, when the motion was lost. The Chairman just managed to rush through one or two formal matters which happened to be next on the list, and then the meeting had to be adjourned. Our friends the educated natives—the "spouting" Baboos—are anxious that the benefits of constitutional government should be extended to this country, or at least that the natives of India should be represented in Parliament. But a House of Commons, containing a selection of Hindu orators of the kind we are familiar with in Bombay, in addition to Mr. Parnell and his followers, would simply be appalling to contemplate. We would inevitably have a revolution and a return to personal government, pure and simple.

It is astonishing to find how a clever man like the present Pope, surrounded as he is with some of the acutest intellects of the age, can find nothing better to recommend as a cure for the philosophical vagaries of the time than a return to the study of the writings of St. Thomas Aquinas. On account of the dangers which surround modern railway travellers he might as well recommend a return to the old Continental diligences of the last century. The comic journal of Vienna (according to a correspondent of the *Pioneer*), named *Der Flot*, has put the whole Papal advice in a ridiculous light by printing a pretended letter from St. Thomas Aquinas himself from his abode in the world of spirits in reply to the Pope's recommendation. The letter is as follows :—

"Flattering as your proposal, Holy Father, must be to me when you encourage the teaching of philosophy according to my principles, I am obliged gratefully to refuse the honour you intend me, for the following reasons :—In the first place, I am *here* united in the most intimate friendship with Aristotle, and it has become quite evident to me that I was far behind my Greek Master in the thirteenth century, though he lived seventeen hundered years before my time. In the second place your Holiness should not forget that they used to call me not only 'the angelic doctor', but also 'the Father of Morality.' In wishing the morality of Rome to be everywhere adopted, your Holiness must also desire that my system of morals should be followed. My old adversary, Dom Scot, the Franciscan, begs me to present his best compliments.—Yours, &c. Thomas D'Aquino, Dominican. *P. S.*—The undersigned much regret that the Vatican only now, for the first time, recommends the philosophical works of Thomas Aquinas, who died in 1274. What might we not have done had our minds been formed, from our youth up to the lessons of this sublime philosophy." (Signed.) Cartesius, Spinoza, Leibnitz, Wolff, Locke, Kant, Fichte, Schelling, Hegel, Schopenhauer, Herrack, Comte, Mill, and others."

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Sept. 5.

A curious result of the intensity of trade competition during the last year or two has just been brought to light in connection with the lines of steamers plying to the East. A circular addressed to merchants and shippers has been sent out, signed by or on behalf of the following firms:—the Peninsular and Oriental Company, the Messageries Maritimes, the Ocean Company, Mc Gregor, Gow, and Co., T. Skinner and Co., D. J. Jenkins and Co., Gellatly, Hankey, Sewell, and Co., Norris and Joyner, and Shaw, Williams, and Co. The circular notifies that arrangements have been made to run the lines of ships owned by these firms to China and Japan in such a manner as to "regulate" the tonnage upon the berth at any one time "in proportion to the requirements of the trade." In pursuance of this object freights are to be kept at a moderate and uniform figure for all except the first tea ships, and will not be reduced unless from the effects of opposition. As an inducement to merchants and shippers to co-operate, they are promised an allowance in the shape of a return of freight calculated according to a certain specified scale, if they have sent their goods exclusively by these lines; the allowance to be reckoned half yearly, and to begin at a certain date. In other words, the proposal is an attempt to bring about a qualified monopoly of the China and Japan trade by means of a "ring" formed somewhat on the model of the American railways, it being made the interest of both merchant and carrier to back up the combination. As a consequence of the unprofitable carrying trade, which has impoverished so many steamship owners during the last few years, the attempt is natural enough; but like all attempts to keep up prices of anything, no matter what, by combination, it is sure to be unpopular, and its failure may be confidently predicted. It is a bold endeavour not merely to regulate freights but also markets generally. Freights are to be kept up as much as possible, by which means the shipment of commodities either way will be discouraged; and merchants, blessed in the possession of markets, which will be effectually preserved from glut of any goods whatever, will be interested in keeping the "ring" intact. They are to be bribed to frown down the interposition of interlopers in the shipping trade, and the select lines which they favour will regulate the supply of tonnage according to their wishes. For instance, the tea trade is generally supposed to have been ruined, and many large houses beggared, by the hurry with which the new crop is pushed forward to London and flung upon the market. Sellers are injured, buyers are demoralized, and the gain to the consumer, although it must be found somewhere, is not very obvious or easily felt. There are some who, seeing the evil consequences of these precipitated and excessive shipments, regret that the Suez Canal was ever dug, and want the Cape of Good Hope passage back again. But if all the leading shipowners agree so to "regulate" the supply of tonnage that only one cargo shall be pushed forward where ten have been pushed in previous years, and that the early supplies shall be restricted at the expense of the later, it may easily happen that the tea market, relieved of much pressure at a particular time, may be steadier and show a higher range of prices. In the long run all the tea would come forward, but there would be no fluctuations of a serious character, and no panic decline of prices such as brings profit to none but a few middlemen. So that a plausible case may be made out for the scheme; and of course nearly the same process of reasoning applies to other commodities from either side. It is quite intelligible that mercantile houses, whether importers or exporters, may like the notion well enough, in the vague idea that the community at large for which may have to pay higher freights and dearer markets, will pay, is little more than usual that it will not feel the tax at all. But monopolies are impossible with practical free trade, and this effort must inevitably fail owing to the very nature of things. The design is to extinguish the smaller shipowners who have but one or two vessels each. But of course these will not submit quietly to extinction. They will underbid their rivals and will rather carry goods for a time at a loss, leaving the others to sail with half cargoes. Supposing they fail and are ruined, what then? The moment that the carrying trade to and from the East is seen to be profitable, other owners with capital will be attracted to it, and competition will be resumed with a fresh set of rivals. The would-be monopolists do not see that what is really wanted is not the restriction but the extension of trade; not fewer goods but more and more of them. Freights can only rise in a natural way when trade revives and shippers want to hurry forward goods; but when that day comes of what avail will all arrangements be to keep back goods; and, moreover, what inducement will the monopolists themselves have to stick to any artificial combinations

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(LATEST FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

GENERAL HUGHES'S BRIGADE.

FLIGHT OF THE GOVERNOR OF KHELAT.

SIMLA, SEPT. 26.

General Hughes's Brigade left Kandahar on the 23rd for Khelat-i-Ghilzai.

The Governor of Khelat, Mahammud Tahir Khan, is reported to have fled.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

PRINCE BISMARCK.

LONDON, SEPT. 25.

Prince Bismarck has paid a visit to Dresden and has now returned to Berlin.

RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

LONDON, SEPT. 25.

The semi-official *Agence Russe* contradicts formally the assertion made by a portion of the English Press that Russian intrigue has been at work in Afghanistan, and states that, had Russia intended to create difficulties there, she would have liberated instead of acting as a guardian over Abdul Rahman. The *Agence Russe* adds that events which have lately transpired in Asia prove the necessity of an understanding being arrived at between Russia and England.

CONSOLS.

LONDON, SEPT. 25.

Consols 97¼.

LONDON, SEPT. 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market has closed strong. Surats fair demand.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera 5¼

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper 76

4½ per cent. do. 82½

5 per cent. Consols for account 97½

5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872 ..... 113¾

Oriental Bank shares £21-10

Chartered £20-10

Chartered Mercantile Bank shares £20-10

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank shares ... £36

Bar Silver 51⅛

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£21,200,000	Inc. £300,000
Bills Discounted	£17,300,000	Inc. £100,000
Bullion	£35,100,000	Dec. £100,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 59¼ per cent.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Sept	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
Total previously registered ...	59 45	68 12	70 88
25 Thursday	0 4	.....	.....
[26 Friday	..... 0 0	0 0	0 0
Total	59 49	68 12	70 88
Fall up to 26th Sep. 1878	103 20	111 23	110 20
Do. to 26th Sep. 1877	60 80	50 22	60 35

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up o 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

WEATHER REPORT BY TELEGRAPH.—SEPT. 26.

CANNANORE, 4-55 p. m.—Weather clear; wind W.

KARWAR, 5 p. m.—Weather fine; wind N. W. 4 thermometer 81; barometer 29·926.

MANGALORE, (Sept. 25) 4 p. m.—Weather fair; wind N. E., N. W. Fall of rain 3 cents.

TOTICORIN, 2-46 p. m.—Weather fair; wind W; thermometer 95; barometer 29·84.

VENGORLA, 5 p. m.—Weather cloudy; wind N. N. W. light; thermometer 79.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WEATHER REPORT

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 24.

Karrachee.—River on 21·t 15 feet 2 inches, against 18 feet on same date last year. Kharif crops in ear.

Hydrabad.—River falling. Want of water complained of in Naushahro division, and taluka Guni of Tando division.

Ahmedabad.—Crops excellent. Fever prevailing.

Baroda.—Cholera continues near Nausari.

Surat.—Bajri reaping commenced in Olpad, &c.; other crops generally healthy. More rain wanted in Balsar and Jalalpur.

Nasik.—Rain needed in five talukas.

Colaba (Bombay.)—Rain 2·78, total 59·45, being 7·20 below average. Temperature normal. Winds exhibit an oscillation on the side of an advanced season.

Poona (week ending 21st).—Rainfall a maximum Haveli 2·20, minimum Indapur ·04; wanted throughout district.

Ahmadnagar.—Rain ·70, at Akola 1·34, para 4 to 50 cents in rest except in three talukas Damage to bajri crops apprehended from want of rain; except in Akola, sowing of rabi delayed.

Sholapur.—Rain urgently required, kharif withering, and rabi sowing stopped from want thereof.

Dharwar.—Rain ·87, more wanted. Crops good.

Kanara.—Rain at Karwar 05, total 116·21, maximum Sidapur 1·70. Rice harvest around Karwar.

Rajkot.—Rain ·08, total 26·38. Kharif crops nearly ready for harvest in Southern division. Ground prepared for rabi.

Shikarpur.—River on 23rd 8 feet 6 inches, being 2 feet 6 inches lower than on same date last year. Want of water much felt in 13 talukas, late kharif crops expected to suffer in consequence.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Weather still sultry during day, rather cold at night. Prospects as yet; fair early jowari crops coming into ear. Kharif crops along desert canal likely to suffer seriously from want of water.

Panch Mahals.—Weather bright, occasional showers. Bajri in ears.

Kaira.—Rain ·15, total 26·23. Kharif prospects excellent. Slight fever generally prevalent.

Broach.—Weather clear. Rain ·39, total 37·86. Prospects excellent.

Khandesh.—Weather clear. Crops good.

Thana.—Rain ·72, total 99·63. Crops good.

Kolaba (for week ending 22nd)—Rain at Alibag 2·71, total 72·39. Crops very good.

Ratnagiri (for week ending 16).—Rain ·93, total 90·93. Early crops being reaped, Tag and late crops flourishing.

Satara.—Rain ·71, total 34·19. Fall in taluka scanty more wanted. Crops good.

Kaladgi.—Rain Bijapur ·45. Indi ·35, more urgently wanted. Kharif crops withering. Rabi sowing retarded for want of rain.

Belgaum.—Rain for week good except in Athni and Gokak. Rain wanted in all talukas except Sampgaon.

Wadhwan.—Crops excellent.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 21.
(As taken at 10 A.M.)

Station.	Barometer. Reduced to 32° and to Sea-level.	Thermometer in Shade. Change since yesterday.	Dry bulb.	Change since yesterday.	Wet bulb.	Humidity. Percentage of saturation.	Change since yesterday.	Wind. Direction.	Velocity in miles per hour for preceding 24 hours.	Amount of cloud 0 to 10.	Rainfall in past 24 hours.
Jacobabad	29·702	-013	86·8	0	74·1	53	-3	S E	2	0	..
Kurrachee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deesa	29·842	-025	82·7	-0·5	73·2	61	-4	N W	6	2	..
Rajkot	29·789	-046	84·1	0	73·6	56	-6	W	8	4	..
Surat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malegaon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poona	29·803	-027	79·8	-0·5	71·3	65	-2	W N W	10	2	0·22
Sholapore	29·763	-039	84·3	+1·0	72·8	54	-9	N W	9	4	R
Bombay	29·827	-028	81·5	-4·0	78·5	87	-11	N W	11	6	0·07
Goa*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Akola	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amraoti	29·701	-006	84·3	-1·0	69·5	46	+5	N W	2	4	..
Belgaum	29·852	-025	71·4	-1·0	68·6	87	-9	W	7	10	..

* Not corrected to Calcutta standard.

WEATHER REMARKS.

Jacobabad—Fine clear weather.
Deesa—Sultry.
Rajkot—Sultry.
Poona—Passing showers during day.
Bombay—Passing showers during day.
Amraoti—Fine weather with passing clouds.
Belgaum—Dark gloomy weather.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

BOMBAY, 25th September 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected at 32 deg. Fah. observed	29·824
Temperature of the Air	79·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·0
Dew Point	73·3
Relative Humidity of Air	·813
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=1)	6·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	83·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	75·1
General Direction of Wind	NW, ENE, NW, WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	260
Fall of Rain from midnight to midnight	0·04
Total fall during the month	4·10
" " year	59·49

RATE OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

4 months' Bills, on demand	1s. 7⅞ to 29-32d.	per Rs.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 8 1-32d.	"
Credit 3 months' sight	1s. 8 3-32d.	"
Documents 3 months' sight	1s. 8¼ to 5-32d.	"

THE Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce favours us with the following telegram reporting on the state of the cotton crop in the Berars, from the Commissioner H. A. D., dated Amraoti, 25th September, circulated for the information of members of the Chamber:—"Cotton crops flourishing, prospects very good."

IT is likely the Government of India will accept from the Punjab chiefs a brigade of two thousand infantry and one thousand cavalry. The *Statesman*, which makes the above announcement, trusts the Government will this time pay the men the compliment of giving them Snider rifles and carbines. The cavalry, armed with Snider carbines, and led by selected officers, would be of infinite service to General Roberts by covering his front, exploring the country, foraging for supplies, and observing all the roads by which he might be annoyed. In the hands of officers like Generals Massy, or Hugh Gough, such a body of horsemen would be as valuable to General Roberts as his Uhlans were to Von Moltke.

ON or about the 1st of October the *Pioneer* says Sir Robert Sandeman is to start from Quetta on a visit to some of the neighbouring tribes who are supposed to be disaffected. He takes an escort of 260 bayonests of the 19th Punjab Infantry and some 70 cavalry, and is accompanied by Lieutenant Jennings. R.E.

THE Honourable Syed Ahmed Khan, C.S.I., has written an interesting memorandum on the important question of making vaccination compulsory. He sums up the native objections to the practice of vaccination as follows:—

1. The fear lest vaccination may prove injurious to children in any way.
2. The suspicion that Government may have some other object primarily in view by thus marking the children.
3. The belief that vaccination interferes with their religion and caste, and that the child vaccinated becomes impure and liable to the wrath of Mata Debi (the goddess of small-pox).
4. The superstition that Government wants a quantity of human blood for the propitiation of a certain deity.
5. Carelessness and apathy in benefiting from vaccination.
6. Absence of a regular and efficient system.

The second reason he declares, to the extent of his knowledge, no longer exists, and as to the third and fourth he says the numbers who make these excuses must be so very small and their social position so low as not to entitle them to any consideration. He himself thinks that the small amount of success hitherto obtained is due exclusively to the causes mentioned in the last two reasons (5 and 6) given above. He proposes to introduce a bill making vaccination compulsory within the local limits of municipalities in British India and of cantonments, whether in British India or Native States, but nothing contained in his measure will in any way affect the Bombay Vaccination Act, No. I. of 1877, or the Bengal Inoculation Act, No. IV. of 1865, or the powers conferred by any law relating to the municipalities.

IT has been finally decided by the Government of India to complete the sections of the Punjab Northern State Railway from Jhelam to Rawul Pindi and from Rawul Pindi to Kohat as early as possible. Mr. Molesworth, Consulting Engineer to the Government of India and Director of Construction, has just been over the line and has deputed the Engineer-in Chief, Punjab Northern State Railway, to construct the former section and appointed Captain Gracey, R. E., as Engineer-in-Chief of the latter section. These officers have both *carte blanche* to make their own arrangements with no consideration to expense. Celerity of construction is the sole point to be insisted on. The Lahore paper understands that six months will probably see the extension from Jhelum to Pindi, 68 miles, open for traffic, the first 15 of which as far as Rathyal are now ready.

THE *Russian Turkestan Gazette*, dated the 17th June, 1879, contains the following:—On the 16th June (N. S.) Major General Trotski, military governor of the Syr Darya Province, arrived at Tashkend, returning from St. Petersburg. The famine in China is still raging in a terrible manner, killing hundred thousands of people. The streets of many towns and villages are full of its victims, helplessly dying among the bodies of the dead. Driven by hunger many of the starving wretches eat the flesh of the dead while others kill their own parents or children to sustain life. A young man, aided by his father, has recently killed his own bride for the same purpose. In fact many of the settlements have completely lost their inhabitans.

A BRONZE statue of Lord Northbrook was unveiled by Sir Stuart Bayley at Calcutta on Monday. The *Indian Mirror* states that "the large concourse of people of all nationalities" who gathered together to witness the ceremony "bore unquestionable testimony to the high estimation and respect in which the ex-Viceroy is deservedly held by all classes of the community over whom he ruled with so little demonstration, and with so much beneficent influence. Although a very small sprinkling of European gentlemen and a few ladies were to be noticed in this assemblage, we were extremely gratified to find that it was attended by the representatives of all classes of every Indian race and, notably, by nearly all leading members of all classes of the Hindu and Mahomedan communities in this city.

LOHAROO is a tiny State in comparison with many of its co-feudatories, but apparently it yields to none of them in point of loyalty to public spirit. Its Chief has placed himself and his three sons at the disposal of the Government for service in the present campaign, and in any capacity.

WE learn that all the Native States in the Punjab have been requested to aid in collecting carriage in the way of camels, ponies, and mules for the Front. The carriage so procured is to be sent to the nearest district for purchase by Government, the price to be fixed by the Deputy Commissioner.

THE Raja of Nabha has been seriously ill, and has had Dr. Skeen, the medical adviser to the young Maharaja of Patiala, in constant attendance for some time past. The symptoms became so unfavourable, that it was thought necessary to obtain the sanction of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to telegraph for Dr. Meane, the customary medical attendant of the Raja, who was on duty with the Kurrum Force. His Highness' health, however, is said to have much improved during the last few days.

ANOTHER native chief, the Raja Dhiraj of Shahpoora has applied, through his Political Agent, for permission to join the Kabul army on active service. Last year this State gave valuable assistance in camels, as did also the State of Ulwar, with which Raja Dhiraj is connected by marriage.

THE *Madras Times* writes of the local Municipality, so highly spoken of by the Viceroy in a recent minute, as "on the path that leadeth to destruction." Our contemporary remarks:—"We find our bankrupt Municipality have resolved on purchasing Mr. Standish Leo's market situated in Avadanam Paupier Street, for the sum of Rs. 18,000. However desirable it may be for the Municipality to possess the market, we are utterly astonished to learn that the Government have sanctioned its acquisition. We do not object to the purchase, but what we do strongly object to is the purchase *at any price*, while the funds to pay for it are not available, but must be borrowed."

THE *Statesman* gives some particulars of the strength of the European army in the Bengal Presidency. "The latest return available is dated the 1st June, 1879, and gives the amount and percentage of the effective force in the hills as well as the totals. From this we have framed the subjoined table:—

Branch	Total	In the Hills.	In the Plains.
Artillery	6,764	589	6,115
Cavalry	2,651	315	2,336
Infantry	28,658	4,292	24,366
Totals	38,013	5,196	32,817

When, therefore, the war broke out afresh, the Government had only these 32,800 men with the regiments. The number of men 5,196 in the hills in 1879, is, however, nearly 4,000 less than in 1878. The exigencies of service in Kurrum, in the Khyber, and Kandahar had kept many more men with their regiments. Still even 38,000 British soldiers are not a gigantic force, wherewith to wage a war of rugged distances, and at the same time maintain the duties of an imperial garrison. The numbers in the hills, indeed, are fewer than any year since 1870. We give the figures for each year; 1870—6,107; 1871—6,679; 1872—7,220; 1873—7,633; 1874—8,674; 1875—9,058; 1876—9,150; 1877—9,185; 1878—9,163; 1879—5,196.

We note that the men in the hills were distributed as under—

Convalescent depots	2,257
Regular Hill Stations	2,009
Temporary localities	930
Total ...	5,196

Reckoning the two latter as available for service there would be in all, at the disposal of the Government, 35,756 men—a force which requires reserves and supports to keep it up to field strength."

SIR EVELYN WOOD had many narrow escape in Zululand. He passed unharmed through that campaign only to fall a victim to—lawn-tennis, played on an Essex lawn. The very day after reaching home he was engaged in this active form of relaxation when he over-reached himself and so strained his back that he has been confined to the sofa ever since. Thus he has been obliged to request a postponement of his visits to Balmoral and Chiselhurst.

HER MAJESTY, with her usual kindness and thoughtfulness, sent a message to Colonel Hunt on the arrival of the Jumna at Portsmouth, expressing her regret that the services of the battalion of marines under his command could not be utilized owing to the close of hostilities. The interest expressed by Her Majesty will doubtless be hailed with great delight by not only the men of the battalion, but also by the whole corps. Everyone sympathises with them in their disappointment. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales also did Colonel Hunt the honour of inviting him to dinner, an honour which the gallant colonel was unable to accept owing to his having to go round to Portsmouth in the ship to see the battalion finally disembarked.

NOTWITHSTANDING the report that has received currency, and which is certainly not altogether unreliable, that Vice-Admiral Sir Leopold McClintock will relieve Vice-Admiral Sir E. A. Inglefield in the command of the North America and West India station, on that officer's promotion in November, it appears to be yet undetermined, says the *United Service Gazette*, who is to be nominated for this command. It is no secret that the Duke of Edinburgh is both willing and anxious to hoist his flag, as it is also that the North American command would be an acceptable one. But then it is a vice-admiral's appointment. This, however, need prove no obstacle, for it is hardly to be supposed His Royal Highness will only attain vice rank by seniority. Her Majesty, by Order in Council, could at once place the Duke on the vice list. Why, then, should he not relieve Sir Edward Inglefield? Political reasons might be offered against the Duke having a command in the Mediterranean, but no such reasons can be adduced against the North America and West India command. Neither is a residence at Halifax or in Canada likely to be unwelcome to the Duchess, who, it is well known, does not like the English climate. There is also the fact of the Princess Louise and her husband, the Governor-General, being, as it were, on the spot. Altogether, the selection of His Royal Highness would be a desirable one rather than otherwise. Should the Duke of Edinburgh be nominated to the command of the North America and West India station, it is not improbable that Sir Leopold McClintock would eventually succeed to the command of the China station when Vice-Admiral Coote is promoted.

THE study of price-lists has usually something of interest about it, says the *Daily News*, and this element is not lacking in turning over the pages of the "Priced Vocabulary of Stores used in her Majesty's Service," of which a new edition has just appeared. By the expenditure of three shillings any taxpayer may purchase this compilation, and find out for himself the market price of a gun or the amount paid for the carriage attached to a lieutenant's pouch. The price of an eighty-ton gun is not furnished, we see, but that is because the four weapons for the inflexible are barely completed, and there has not been time to sit down and count the cost; but from the thirty-eight ton gun, which stands the country in 3,165*l.* to the buckle of a waistbelt, which is set down at one penny, everything appertaining to the soldier and his trade seems to be appraised. The Martini-Henry rifle with which the British infantry is armed costs, it appears, 2*l.* 10*s.*; an ordinary bayonet is valued at 4*s*; while the modern sword-bayonet, a more expensive weapon, costs 12*s*. Among other "small arms" is the cavalry pistol, value 2*l.* 18*s*; but this arm is only distributed in certain proportions to regiments. The sum of 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* is paid for a "sword, basket, or claymore, Highland regiments, staff sergeants," but our cavalry of the line are armed with a less expensive though doubtless quite as efficient, weapon, that is made for 16*s.* 9*d.* The Jack Tar's cutlass is a still less costly implement, costing 8*s.* 6*d.*, and the boarding pike, which is not yet obsolete, it seems, is purchasable for 10*s.* To arm the lancer with his bamboo-staved weapon costs 15*s.*; but this does not include the price of his little red and white flag that is valued at 1*s.* 2*d.* Tools, which have assumed particular importance in warfare of late years, are priced in the Vocabulary in minute detail, and "apparatus, instruments, and stores for submarine mining, telegraphy, and visual signalling," have a heading to themselves, although, strange to say, the heliograph, or mirror signaller, which did such good service in the Khyber Pass and at the Cape, appears to have been omitted altogether. Musical instruments are priced, from a tuning fork at 1*s.* 3*d.*, to the big drum at 3*l.* 16*s.*, while the cost of a silver trumpet is set down at 14*l.* 19*s.*

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ARSENALS AND DEPOTS OF THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

IT is officially notified that the establishment of the Arsenals and Depôts of the Ordnance Department in the Bombay Presidency will be as follows form the 1st October next:—

Grades.	Bombay.	Poona.	Aden.	Mhow.	Kurrachee.	Neemuch.	Ahmedabad.	Belgaum.	Total.
Commissaries, 1st Class	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
Do. 2nd do.	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
Chief Civil Master Armourer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deputy Commissaries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assistant Commissaries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deputy Assistant Commissary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Permanent Conductors, 1st class	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Do. do. 2nd do.	1	..	1	2	..	1	..	1	1
Conductors	1	..	1	2	2	..	1	1	8
Sub-Conductors	8	1	2	3	2	1	1	..	17
Store Serjeants	15	3	4	4	2	1	1	3	33
Armourer Serjeants	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Armourer Armourer Serjeant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Armstrong Armourer Serjeants	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sirdars	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Tindals, 1st Class	12	1	4	3	3	1	..	..	24
Do. 2nd do.	14	2	4	4	3	..	1	1	28
Lascars, 1st Class	189	23	44	44	45	13	9	5	372
Do. 2nd do.	126	15	60	30	30	7	6	4	278
Extra Lascars	105	8	..	25	25	..	5	3	171
Mistry Carpenter	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	5
Mistry Armourer Carpenter	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carpenters	6	1	5	..	..	2	1	1	15
Mistry Armourers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tindals	10	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	11
Mistry Smith	2	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	5
Under-Mistry Smith	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Smiths	2	..	2	..	..	2	1	..	9
Filemen	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
Hammermen	1	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	5
Mistry Painter	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	4
Painters	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	6
Turners	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	4
Mistry Saddlemakers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saddlemakers	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Mistry-Braziers	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Braziers	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Coopers	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Leather-workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bakers	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sawyers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Polishers	10	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	11
Mistry Sailmakers	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sailmakers	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	6
Mistry Bullock	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Water-carriers	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	6
Servants	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sweepers	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	7
Scavengers	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	4
Clerks	18	2	6	5	5	3	1	1	39
Bellows-Boy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Captain F. J. Caldecott, R.A., 1st Class Commissary of Ordnance, being in excess of the Establishment of the Grade, will remain Supernumerary until absorbed, one appointment in the Grade of 3rd Class Commissary remaining vacant until he is so.

Reversions as follows will take place consequent on the reduction above ordered:—

Captain C. W. E. Murphey, R.A., Acting 1st Class Commissary of Ordnance, will revert to 2nd Class Commissary.

Lieut. H. H. Pengree, R.A., Acting 2nd Class Commissary of Ordnance, will revert to 3rd Class Commissary on the return to India of Captain Burgess, R.A.

Substantive *pro tem.* Assistant Commissary P. Nelson will revert to Deputy Assistant Commissary.

Substantive *pro tem* Deputy Assistant Commissary T. Courtenay will revert to Conductor.

Substantive *pro tem.* Conductor Albert Foley, on furlough, will revert to Sub-Conductor.

Acting Conductors Richard Cresswell Webb, Charles Fletcher and John Stirton will revert to Sub-Conductors.

Substantive *pro tem.* Sub-Conductors James Lacey and Peter Clarke will revert to Store Serjeants and Acting Sub-Conductors.

Acting Sub-Conductors Henry Duke, Richard Morris, Francis Dane and George Baker Allen will revert to Store Serjeants.

The undermentioned "substantive *pro tem.*" are confirmed as Conductors and Sub-Conductors respectively:—

Conductors William Wilson, date of rank 19th December, 1878, Charles Lacey (Supernumerary) and George Bree, date of rank 4th January, 1879.

Sub-Conductors Charles Asbury, date of rank 19th December, 1878, Henry ward, 5th January, 1879.

Supernumerary Warrant and Non-Commissioned officers on permanent establishment, to be kept on the strength until absorbed, Acting Non-Commissioned officers above the strength to return to Regimental duty. Supernumerary Conductors to revert to ordinary Conductors.

Supernumerary enlisted Lascars to be distributed among the several Arsenals and Depots and a corresponding number of extra Lascars discharged.

Clerks in excess of the Establishment to be discharged or provided for elsewhere.

The Troops now supplied by the Poona Arsenal will eventually, except as regards ammunition, be supplied from the Bombay Arsenal, but will, until the stock in the Poona Depôt is exhausted, continue to send all indents to that Depôt which will supply, as far as possible, and then forward the indents to Bombay Arsenal from which the articles required to complete demands will be forwarded direct to Regiments.

A JAPANESE newspaper states that an Englishman, named Harris, residing in Tsukiji, Tokio, has addressed a petition to the Governor of the Tokio Fu to be allowed to become a Japanese subject. It would be interesting to know the reason of the application.

TEA ADULTERATION.—From North Luckimpore, we (*Indian Daily News*) hear of a nice trick that has been played on the manager of a tea estate. Amongst a consignment of high class rice, some 31 maunds turned out to be, on examination, nothing more nor less than ground-up pebbles, *kakri*, and the imitation was very good.

A CALCUTTA paper asks:—When will the Mussoorie cases die out? The last would appear to have arisen in this wise. Mr. T. W. Fitch, a witness for the defence in the libel suit in which Major Gordon was plaintiff, was singing a song, the words of which the Major applied to himself; whereupon he acted in such a way as to lead to Mr. Fitch prosecuting him for assault. The Major was fined one rupee, and bound over in his own recognisance of Rs. 500 to keep the peace for one year.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

THE MADRAS BRIGADE FOR AFGHANISTAN.

WE learn that Colonel Gib, the commandant of the 25th M. N. I., is appointed to command the Madras Brigade now forming for service in Afghanistan. There is every probability that the 1st Madras Light Cavalry will be sent to the front. This regiment was warned for active service when hostilities first broke out, but was not sent. Two companies of the Queen's Own Sappers and Miners have also received orders to be in readiness to proceed. Surgeon Pedlow, A.M.D., in medical charge of Ramandroog Depot, and Surgeon Major Oughton have received orders by telegraph to start forthwith to Allahabad. Lieutenants Presgrave, 15th N. I., and Passy, 4th N. I., whose names we mentioned in our issue last night as being with their corps, are employed in Rumps. They will probably be recalled to proceed with their regiments. We hear that all furlough to officers has been stopped for the present.—*Madras Mail.*

AFGHAN AFFAIRS.

THE movements of troops here are not very important. The 9th Foot arrived from Nowshera on the morning of the 18th, and started for Lundi Kotal on the 21st. This will materially strengthen the force there, which has been weakened fearfully by sickness. The artillery in Peshawur have also suffered much from cholera, and it would be quite impossible to turn out a battery of horse artillery now if they were wanted. Either some of the R.H.A. battery must be ordered up from downcountry, or other batteries must be indented upon for a few score men. Not much enthusiasm is shown this side, as it is generally believed the advance into the Khyber will be so long delayed by transport difficulties that all the real business of the campaign will be over before they can move. Tribal disturbances might of course alter the whole complexion of the affair, but the best political opinion is that the tribes will *not* rise. Afghan coolies working in the Khyber have been asked as to the state of the road from Daka to Safed Sang, and they state, though rather vaguely, that up to Jellalabad it remains good; but that beyond it has been materially damaged by sand-drifts. This seems very improbable, as there was very little sand beyond Jellalabad, but perhaps the dunes there may have been driven in a new direction, and so changed she face of the country. The absence of all vegetation would materially aid such a change.

Later news from Kabul, says a correspondent, is not of a kind to soften the harshness of the first reports of the massacre there. It is now said that thirty of Daood Shah's escort were killed by the mutineers in the Bala Hissar, and this would show how determined the Herat regiments were to clear the capital of the British Embassy. Stray Guides are still turning up; Colonel Jenkins having been agreeably surprised at Hoti Murdan by two of the escort, who had made for head quarters after the disaster. Another guide ran the gauntlet as far as Fattehabad, but was there detected and cut up. When our troops re-occupy the country his death should be sternly avenged; the murderers are sure to be known, and punishment would be very wholesome among such a treacherous race.

A correspondent, who dates from Peshawur, says:—As a mere matter of precaution, a cavalry reconnaissance in force might be made as far as Daka or Basauli from Lundi Kotal; the mere appearance of the troops would, no doubt, be sufficient to check any incipient tendency to play fast and loose among the Shinwaries and neighbouring tribes.

The *Madras Athenæum* states that the regiments forming the Madras Brigade, warned for service in the North-West, are as follows:—1st Madras N. I. from Secunderabad; 4th Madras N. I. from Mangalore; 15th Madras N. I. from Secunderabad; one company of Sappers from Bangalore, another from Secunderabad. The brigade will be commanded by Colonel Gib., 4th Madras N. I., who went to Cyprus and Malta.

A special correspondent of the *Englishman*, at Allahabad says:—The rumour that a European official has been killed at Kohat is untrue. The Kohat Pass and road are quite safe, although the Afridis are jubilant at Sir Louis Cavagnari's death. General Macpherson, after being delayed by indisposition, left Kohat for the frontier on the 20th. The 5th Punjab Cavalry, 13th Bengal Lancers, and 20th Native Infantry have left for Thull. A great number of officers for the Kurram force are delayed at Kohat owing to scarcity of forward carriage.

THE MADRAS REGIMENTS FOR AFGHANISTAN.

THE three regiments of Native Infantry which have been selected for service in Afghanistan, are the 1st, 4th, and 15th. The 1st Infantry is stationed at Secunderabad and the 4th and 15th are at Bangalore. The officers attached to these regiments are the following:—1st Regiment, Colonel F. Dawson, Commandant; Lieut.-Col. G. W. Cole, and Major G. Tyndall, Wing Commanders; Lieut. H. D. Keary, Lieut. A. H. Clark-Kennedy, Wing officers. Two Wing officers, Captains E. Quin, and G. C. Fenwick, have obtained leave to Europe, and Dr. Bousfield, according to the last *Army List*, is absent in India on sick certificate. It was only the other day that the 4th Regiment was under orders to proceed to Rumps. Lieut.-Colonel G. C. Hodding is Acting Commandant of this Regiment; Majors J. Godson and J. H. M. Barnett, are the Wing Commanders, Major G. Thomas, Capt. E. G. Blenkinsop, Capt. J. E. Fortescue, and Lieut. De la Fasey, Wing officers, and Dr. Beaman is in medical charge. The 15th Regiment is commanded by Colonel G. Hearn; Lieut.-Col. H. S. Robinson and Major L. B. Bance are Wing Commanders; Major C. R. Bradstreet, Capt. W. P. O. Souldercot, Lieut. M. E. H. Welch, Lieut. L. J. Cosgrave, Wing officers, Lieut. A. G. Logan and Major E. Shaw, two officers lately employed in the Western Division, are now attached to this Regiment. Dr. McDermott is in medical charge.

The Punjab Government has, it is understood, concluded satisfactory arrangements with the Afridi tribes of the Khyber; the last difficulty, which had arisen from the rivalry of two important chiefs of the Zukka Kheyl clan, having been overcome by dividing between them the Government allowances. The Kuki Kheyl, Malik din Kheyl, Sipah, and Kamri tribes have all signed the agreement, which engages for the safety of their respective portions of their roads, acknowledges their responsibility for any offences committed within their limits, and promises restitution of stolen property or compensation for the loss. The tribes are now about to be dismissed and only selected representatives remain in Peshawur. The Shinwaries have also come forward, offering to carry supplies to the front. The whole business, which has been thus far so eminently satisfactory, and the difficulty of which was immediately increased by Kabul news, reflects, says the *Pioneer*, great credit on the officers who have conducted it; namely, Major Waterfield, C. S. I., and Captain Warburton, in charge of the Khyber arrangements.

UPPER BURMA.

III.

NOT being able from unavoidable causes to attend the funeral of the late King of Burma, which took place on 7th October, I returned to Rangoon. A short time after the arrival there the Kyaynge Prince, his wife by the tail of it, on examination, nothing more nor less than ground-up pebbles, *kakri*, and the imitation was very good.

A CALCUTTA paper asks:—When will the Mussoorie cases die out? The last would appear to have arisen in this wise. Mr. T. W. Fitch, a witness for the defence in the libel suit in which Major Gordon was plaintiff, was singing a song, the words of which the Major applied to himself; whereupon he acted in such a way as to lead to Mr. Fitch prosecuting him for assault. The Major was fined one rupee, and bound over in his own recognisance of Rs. 500 to keep the peace for one year.

went to the audience hall, and having taken off his shoes, squatted down there with the crowd, waiting in silence for the appearance of the King of the Golden City. He took with him some small trifles by way of an offering. The King appeared, sat down, and asked who my German friend was, where he last came from, and where he was going to. He then himself asked the traveller how old he was. After these presents were offered, the King departed, and so did the audience. My friend was rather disappointed that he did not obtain any offering; it is usual for the King to present something to "Kullas" who visit him. One thing observed by my friend was that the young King did not present the slightest appearance as if he indulged in the debasing habit of intoxication, with which he has been so freely credited. If this was true, surely a youth who certainly never in his father's life time tasted a drop of any intoxicating liquor, suddenly embarking on such a course, drinking as some said nearly a bottle of gin at a sitting, would have shown some signs of its eff

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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
(*Madras Athenæum.*)
The issue of this Guide for the current month is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting such correct information.

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